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1901.

## Descriptive Catalogue

...OF ALL KINDS OF...

1902.

## Fruit and Ornamental Trees.



Freight  
Prepaid.

## Turkey Creek Nursery,

C. F. BARBER & CO.,

MACCLENNY, - FLORIDA.





# Greeting.

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**T**HANKING our many friends and patrons for the most liberal support accorded us in the past, and again asking them for a share of their patronage for their wants in our line for the coming season, we would especially say to those unacquainted with us that for the past four years we have sold large quantities of trees of various classes to the leading nurserymen of the country, and invariably received the highest commendations on the stock shipped them.


This season we have a more complete line than ever before offered by us. All stock is grown on our own grounds, and customers may depend on receiving strictly fresh stock, as no trees are dug until ready for packing and shipping. Stock grown, dug and graded after the latest and most approved methods, and will be found just as represented. We are near depot and express office, and all orders will be packed and shipped promptly.

With a complete line of stock, competent help and every modern convenience for handling trees, we are in a position to serve you in a manner unexcelled by any nursery in the country for anything you may want in our line.

Very respectfully,

C. F. BARBER & CO.,

MACCLENNY, FLA.

 **Turkey Creek Nursery.**

BRADT PRINTING CO., CHATTANOOGA.



# TURKEY CREEK NURSERY,

MACCLENNY, FLORIDA.

## ORANGES.

**T**HE SELECT VARIETIES that we offer are budded upon *Citrus trifoliata* stocks, that being more particularly recommended for cold sections than for those comparatively free from frost.

TIME OF RIPENING will vary more or less with different conditions of soil, season, etc. The varieties listed may, however, be arranged with approximate correctness as follows: *Very Early*—Boone's Early, Satsuma. *Early*—Parson Brown. *Early Medium*—Centennial, Nonpareil, Ruby, Washington Navel. *Medium*—Homosassa, Jaffa, Madam Vinous, Magnum Bonum, Pineapple, St. Michael's Blood, Tangerine. *Very Late*—Hart's Late, King. Blood markings do not appear till late in the season. Some varieties, like St. Michael's Blood, possess the quality of hanging on the tree and improving in quality for some time after they first become marketable, and are good shippers late in season, as well as during the time indicated above.

Our Orange Trees are all stake-trained and branched at 3 feet.

### PRICES.

	Each	10	10Q
Small, 2 to 3 ft., straight.....	25c	\$2 25	\$20 00
3 ft. and up, branched.....	35c	3 25	30 00

Special prices furnished on larger lots. All on *trifoliata* stock.

**Bessie.** Medium sized; skin thin, but tough and firm; juicy and fine flavored. One of the most profitable of the late sorts. Holds in perfection until May. Tree vigorous and productive.

**Boone's Early.** Medium size; skin thin; pulp tender, with very little "rag" and few seeds. Quality excellent. Very early.

**Centennial.** This variety ripens early, but hangs on the tree well, and is of fine quality late in the season. The tree is a vigorous grower and prolific bearer.

**Hart's Late.** Of medium size, round or slightly oval; smooth; very solid and heavy, the flesh being very firm; flavor, when ripe, brisk and racy. Peel of lightish cast; few seeds. The tree is a very strong, spreading and vigorous grower, prolific; the foliage is distinct, having few thorns. The fruit ripens in April, and hangs on the tree in good condition until midsummer. It is the latest of the varieties cultivated, and one of the best.

**Homosassa.** Size about medium, round, somewhat flattened; very heavy; color bright; skin very smooth, thin, tough and dense; pulp fine, sweet and juicy; flavor full, vinous and sprightly; membranes covering segments of pulp thin and small in quantity; keeps and carries well. Quality best. Tree vigorous and prolific.

**Jaffa.** Medium; peel thin; pulp melting, scarcely any fiber; juicy, rich and of exquisite flavor. In quality unsurpassed, being one of the four or five varieties which head the list in all competitions. The fruit remains on the tree in prime condition for a long period. The tree is a strong, upright grower of distinct habit, practically thornless, and fruits young and heavily.

**King.** Very large; flattened, and with loosely adhering rind and segments, like all the Mandarin varieties; color orange-red; skin rough, but general appearance fine; its high and peculiar aromatic flavor is very agreeable; it has few seeds; flesh deep red-orange, juicy, meaty; inner lining of rind and membranes bright buff. Quality very best. Tree upright, strong grower, quite thorny; foliage dark and rich, March, April and May; keeps in good condition even later.



**Madam Vinous.** One of the best of the "Indian River Oranges," ripens midseason.

**Magnum Barnum.** Size large to very large; flattened; color light, clear orange; skin smooth and glossy; color of flesh light; grain very fine, tender and melting; fruit very heavy and juicy; excellent shipper; quality best. Tree prolific and vigorous.

**Parson Brown.** Size medium, round or slightly oblong; peel smooth, texture fine; quality good. Keeps and ships well. By many considered the best of the early varieties. It begins to ripen in October.

**Pineapple.** An excellent variety, introduced some years ago, and in great favor in the Orange Lake region of Florida. When grown in that section the fruit possesses a particularly fine pineapple flavor. Tree is a very strong, upright grower; prolific; fruit medium size; thin peel; heavy and juicy.

**Ruby.** Medium size, nearly round; skin thin but very tough; pulp melting, rich, juicy and of exquisite flavor; quality unsurpassed. As the fruit ripens it usually becomes streaked or mottled with blood-red; often the entire pulp gets ruby-red, showing through the peel in a reddish blush on the outside. One of the best of the Blood Oranges. The tree is vigorous, nearly thornless, and a regular bearer.

**St. Michael's Blood.** One of the best of the Blood Oranges. Fruit medium size, almost round, with thin but tough skin; pulp juicy, melting, rich, and of exquisite flavor, being unsurpassed in quality. Usually the fruit becomes mottled or streaked with blood-red as it ripens, the color of the pulp often a rich ruby-red, showing through the peel in a reddish blush. Tree is a regular bearer, vigorous and nearly thornless.

**Satsuma** (synonyms: *Oonshiu*, *Kii Seedless*). This variety was brought to Florida from Japan some years ago by Gen. Van Valkenburg, a former resident of that country. In Japan it is called "Oonshiu," and it has been designated by some subsequent importers as "Kii Seedless." When first introduced, at the suggestion of Mrs. Van Valkenburg it was called Satsuma, after one of the chief cities of the Island Kingdom; it is now generally known in market and pomology by this name. Although generally classed with the ordinary sweet orange (*Citrus aurantium dulcis*), oranges of the Mandarin type (*C. aurantium nobilis*), to which the Satsuma belongs, are quite distinct. The fruit is characterized by flattened shape, loosely adhering rind and easily separated segments; fruit and foliage highly and peculiarly aromatic. The trees are somewhat smaller than other oranges, and of unique habit. They are often, and not inappropriately, called Japanese Oranges by propagators; they are the favorite oranges in Japan, which has given us some of our best varieties. The Satsuma is of medium size; flattened; the color is not red, like the King and Tangerine, but a deeper yellow than the Mandarin; rind and segments part freely; flesh fine-grained, tender, juicy, sweet and delicious; entirely seedless. Ripens in September, October and November. Tree thornless, and bears young. Brings a high price in the early market. This is undoubtedly the hardiest known variety of edible oranges, and this fact, taken in connection with its early ripening and fine quality, makes it an exceedingly valuable sort.

**Sweet Seville** (Sanford's). Small to medium; round; a good keeper and shipper; sweetens first of the early kinds; one of the best of the early varieties. Tree vigorous and prolific. Possesses same characteristics as Early Oblong; is of rather better quality and yields usually a third more fruit.

**Tangerine.** (Dancy's) One of the well known "Kid Glove Oranges;" belongs to the Mandarin family. Fruit flat, small to medium; skin separates freely from the flesh; juicy, aromatic and rich; of a deep red color. December, January and February. The tree is a good grower, and prolific.

**Washington Navel.** Like other Navels, bears a peculiar umbilical formation on the summit of blossom end of the fruit; this protuberance is not as prominent as in some varieties of Navel Orange. The fruit is large to very large; somewhat oval; flesh meaty, tender, sweet and high-flavored; an exceptionally luscious fruit, without perceptible membranes or fiber in its interior make-up. Ranks first in quality. For its superior prolificness the "Washington" is preferred to other Navel varieties in most localities where these are largely grown.



## POMELO (Grape Fruit).

**T**HIS FRUIT has of late years assumed great commercial importance, and the high prices that have prevailed for it are incentives to increased planting. While there are a great many varieties grown which have achieved more or less of a local reputation, we believe the varieties herein listed to be unsurpassed in the desired requisites, viz.: thinness of peel, juiciness, delicacy of structure and absence of bitterness.

### PRICES.

	Each	10	100
1 year, 1½ to 2 ft. ....	25c	\$2 25	\$19 00
1 " 2 to 3 ft. ....	30c	2 75	23 00
1 " 3 to 4 ft. branched .....	40c	3 50	30 00

All on 2-year-old *Citrus trifoliata* stock.

**Marsh Seedless.** This is one of the most popular varieties, and nearly seedless—generally three to six to a fruit. Size large; form roundish, slightly necked at base; surface moderately smooth; color lemon-yellow; heavy; rind thin; very juicy, and of excellent quality. February and March.

**Fxcelsior.** Size medium to large; skin smooth; remarkably juicy, but slightly bitter; hangs on the tree without deteriorating until July; fruit borne in immense clusters; very prolific. The original tree, a native seedling, stood the late freeze better than all other like varieties of the Grape Fruit family.

**Aurantium.** A chance hybrid between a Sweet Orange and Pomelo, in size smaller than the common sorts; very sweet, with little or none of the bitter principle in the rind. Late to ripen; good keeper.

**Walters.** Medium to large size; very prolific and of excellent quality; one of the best for shipping purposes. Tree of vigorous growth and comparatively hardy.

## LEMONS.

**W**HILE commercial Lemon culture is necessarily confined to the more southern regions of the citrus belt, and exceptionally favorable locations farther north in the same belt, it is altogether likely that upon the "hardy, dormant-in-winter" Trifoliata stock it can be successfully grown, at least in an amateur way and for home use, throughout a much wider range

### PRICES.

	Each	10	100
1 year, 2 to 3 feet .....	25c	\$2 25	\$20 00
1 " 3 to 4 " .....	30c	2 75	25 00
1 " 4 to 5 " .....	35c	3 25	30 00

**Villa Francha.** Medium size; rind smooth, thin and sweet; juicy; acid very strong and of fine quality; tree has but few thorns, and is a vigorous grower and very productive. Fruit a good shipper. Imported by Gen. Sanford. Considered one of the very best; has taken first rank in many competitive exhibits.

**Genoa.** This tree was introduced into California from Genoa, Italy, about ten years ago. It is an early bearer, ever-bearing, and fruit of *best quality* as a market Lemon. Rind sweet, standing the test of both hot and cold water for 24 hours without developing bitterness.



## KUMQUAT.

**T**HIS UNIQUE and curious member of the Citrus family, commonly called Kumquat in this country, it a native of Japan where it is known as Kin-Kan, which means Gold Orange; Kumquat is Chinese for the same meaning. In Japan it is exclusively grown upon Trifoliolate stock. On this stock, in open ground culture, it is a large bush or small tree, sometimes attaining a height of 12 feet. It bears in great profusion a small and very handsome deep yellow fruit. The whole fruit, rind and all, is eaten, and people become very fond of them. The sweet rind and agreeably acid pulp make a piquante combination, relished by most palates. Preserved in sugar or crystallized, the Kumquat, wherever it is known, is deservedly very popular.

**AS AN ORNAMENTAL.**—The trees bear as soon as they have wood enough to hold fruit. Diminutive trees in pots are loaded with flowers and fruit every year. The small but exquisitely beautiful fruit hangs on the unique and handsome evergreen trees all winter. While in ordinary open-ground culture the tree grows large enough to yield several boxes of fruit, they are easily restricted to dwarf size. These little trees, with compact head, beautiful foliage and abundant flowers and fruit, are very popular for room decoration. As a window plant at the North, for pot culture, as well as for gardens and grounds in the orange region, the Kumquat is one of our handsomest and most valuable ornaments.

**THE KUMQUAT AS MARKET FRUIT.**—Kumquats, which have appeared in our markets to a limited extent during the past few years, have met ready sale at enormously high prices, bringing from \$10 to \$15 per box. At present the supply is entirely inadequate to the increasing demand.

**VARIETIES.**—There are two varieties, *Nagami* and *Marumi*. The *Nagami* is about an inch and a half long by an inch in diameter; deep orange-yellow; the delicate peel is sweet, spicy; pulp tender, agreeably acid. Tree handsome; branches slender, without thorns; leaf small, narrow, oval, almost lanceolate; very productive. The *Marumi* differs only in size and shape of the fruit; it is round, and about one inch in diameter.

### PRICES.

	Each	10	100
1 year, 1 to 1½ feet.....	20c	\$1 75	\$16 00
1 " 1½ to 2 ".....	30c	2 75	20 00
1 " 2 to 3 ".....	35c	3 00	28 00

## CITRUS TRIFOLIATA.

(*Citrus trifoliata*, *Limonium trifoliatum*; *Egle sepiaria* and *Citrus triptera* of botanists.)

**U**NLIKE most of our cultivated Citrus fruits, this is not a hybrid, sport or derived sort, but a primitive, wild species, reproducing itself practically without variation from the seed. It is a native of Japan, where it grows wild, and has long been used as a stock for cultivated varieties of the Orange. It is deciduous, has dark, glossy green, trifoliolate leaves, and is thickly studded with stout thorns. It bears young (in 4 to 6 years from the seed), the fruit being inedible. Its habit of growth is peculiar, being very angular and distinct. IT IS ENTIRELY HARDY throughout the Lower South, being unaffected by such frosts and freezes as occur in this region. Specimens, entirely unprotected, have stood the winters uninjured for years as far north as Washington.

**INCREASE HARDNESS.**—The Trifoliata stops growing early in the fall, is entirely dormant in winter, and starts late in spring. Varieties of Orange and Citrus fruits worked upon it will stand more cold than upon other stocks; however we explain the fact, the fact remains, demonstrated by experience. THE USE OF THIS STOCK WILL CERTAINLY REDUCE THE FROST RISK in the northern edge and exposed locations of the Orange belt proper, and upon it the hardy Satsuma can be successfully grown in many places north of the present range of orange production.



**RIPENS THE FRUIT EARLY.**—Experience thus far seems to indicate that the habit of this stock to harden up early in the season hastens ripening, an important item in localities where early frosts are apt to injure the fruit. Again, early ripening means good prices. The first price in the orange market is a high price.

**MAKES GOOD-SIZED TREES.**—The fact that this stock has been considerably used for the propagation of small orange trees for house-culture, and for grounds at the North, where the trees must be removed indoors in winter (for which it is especially well adapted), has led to the impression that varieties worked upon it were necessarily very much dwarfed. This is erroneous. In open-ground culture Oranges upon Trifoliata stock are not dwarfs in this diminutive sense, but make good size trees. The size attained by different varieties of Oranges upon Trifoliata stock shows that Satsuma and other varieties of the Mandarin class, varying in age from 5 to 9 years, range in height and spread from 8 to 12 feet, while other varieties, at 7 years, are 15 feet high.

**FOR ORNAMENTAL PURPOSES.**—The ease with which it can be confined within small compass, and trained into almost any shape, makes it exceptionally valuable as an ornamental. While it is bare of leaves in winter, its vivid green stems and unique and peculiar outline give it a very striking appearance. Its large white flowers are followed by a showy fruit, which hangs, golden yellow, on the tree through the winter.

**AS A HEDGE PLANT.**—The vigor of the Trifoliata, its hardiness, resistant qualities, stout thorns, and the ease with which it is confined in a small space, make it an ideal hedge plant. It forms an impenetrable barrier to man and beast, and with proper care can be made rabbit-proof. Unquestionably the best hedge plant for the Lower South.

### PRICES.

	Each	10	100
1 year, 1 to 2 feet.....	10c	75c	\$5 50
1 " 2 to 3 ".....	15c	\$1 00	8 00

### PEACHES.

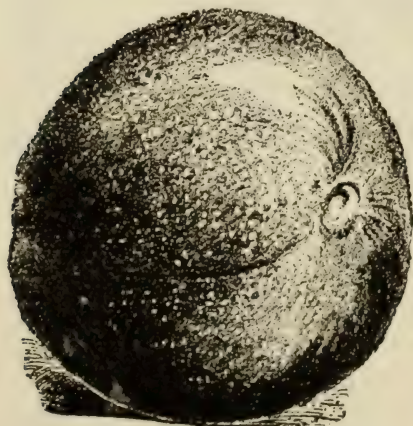
Unless the variety planted is adapted to the locality, the most favorable Peach soil and other natural conditions with the most generous treatment, will not bring success. This is a peculiarity of the Peach; where one variety succeeds another fails. Speaking of the peach generally throughout the country, while there are a few varieties that can be successfully planted over a more or less widely extended area, most of the varieties are very limited in their adaptability; hence the large number of varieties propagated.

Our Peach trees are all grown on Peach stock; there is no better stock for the Peach than the Peach.

### PRICES.

	Each	10	100	1000
1 year, 2 to 3 feet.....	9c	\$ 75	\$ 5 50	\$30 00
1 " 3 to 4 ".....	12c	1 00	6 50	35 00
1 " 4 to 6 ".....	15c	1 25	9 00	50 00
2 " branched, 6 ft. and up.....	20c	1 75	12 00	65 00

We have in stock 100,000 Peach Trees for this winter's sale. If larger lots are wanted than are quoted above, write us, stating quantity and size wanted, and we will make you special low prices.



## LISTS TO AID SELECTION.

In assigning varieties to districts of wide area, there will be local exceptions, and absolute accuracy cannot be expected, but the following lists will, we are confident, prove helpful as an approximate guide to selection.

**SUCCESSION OF RIPENING.**—The terms "very early," "early," "midseason" and "late," in the lists below (as indicated to the right of each variety by the abbreviation "VE," "E," "M" and "L"), indicate the comparative ripening time of the variety.

**EXPLANATION OF LIST.**—The varieties best adapted and most valuable for market in a particular section are printed in black capitals, thus: "**ANGEL.**" Varieties next in order of merit are printed in black-face lower-case type, thus: "**Climax.**" Other varieties recommended are printed in plain lower-case type, thus: "Countess."

## LIST A.—PEACHES FOR SOUTH FLORIDA.

<b>ANGEL,</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>Honey,</b>	<b>E</b>	Goodbread,	<b>L</b>
<b>BIDWELL'S E'RLY,</b>	<b>VE</b>	<b>IMPERIAL,</b>	<b>E</b>	Powers' September,	<b>L</b>
<b>BIDWELL'S LATE,</b>	<b>E</b>	Japan Dwarf Blood,	<b>VE</b>	Red Ceylon,	<b>VE</b>
Cabler's Indian,	<b>M</b>	<b>JEWEL,</b>	<b>VE</b>	Reeves' Mammoth,	<b>M</b>
<b>Climax,</b>	<b>E</b>	La Magnifique,	<b>L</b>	Sangmel,	<b>E</b>
<b>Colon,</b>	<b>E</b>	La Reine,	<b>M</b>	<b>SUBER,</b>	<b>VE</b>
Countess,	<b>M</b>	<b>MAGGIE,</b>	<b>VE</b>	Taber,	<b>E</b>
<b>Ferdinand,</b>	<b>E</b>	Oviedo,	<b>E</b>	Triana,	<b>E</b>
Florida Crawford	<b>M</b>	<b>PEEN-TO,</b>	<b>VE</b>	Victoria,	<b>L</b>
<b>Florida Gem,</b>	<b>E</b>	Strawberry,	<b>M</b>	<b>WALDO,</b>	<b>VE</b>
Gibbon's October,	<b>L</b>	Barnett,	<b>M</b>	<b>YUM-YUM,</b>	<b>VE</b>

## LIST B.—PEACHES FOR EASTERN NORTH FLORIDA.

<b>ANGEL,</b>	<b>E</b>	Strawberry Cling,		Goodbread,	<b>L</b>
Bidwell's Early,	<b>VE</b>	Gibbons' October,	<b>L</b>	Peen-to,	<b>VE</b>
<b>BIDWELL'S LATE,</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>HONEY,</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>Powers' September,</b>	<b>L</b>
Barnett,	<b>M</b>	<b>IMPERIAL,</b>	<b>E</b>	Reeves' Mammoth,	<b>L</b>
Cabler's Indian,	<b>M</b>	Japan Dwarf Blood,	<b>VE</b>	<b>Sangmel,</b>	<b>E</b>
<b>Climax,</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>JEWEL,</b>	<b>VE</b>	Suber,	<b>VE</b>
<b>Colon,</b>	<b>E</b>	La Magnifique,	<b>L</b>	<b>TABER,</b>	<b>E</b>
Countess,	<b>M</b>	La Reine,	<b>M</b>	Thurber,	<b>M</b>
Estella,	<b>L</b>	Maggie,	<b>VE</b>	Triana,	<b>E</b>
<b>Ferdinand,</b>	<b>E</b>	Onderdonk,	<b>M</b>	Victoria,	<b>L</b>
Florida Crawford,	<b>M</b>	<b>OVIEDO,</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>WALDO,</b>	<b>VE</b>
<b>FLORIDA GEM,</b>	<b>E</b>	Pallas,	<b>E</b>	Yum-Yum,	<b>VE</b>

## LIST C.—PEACHES FOR WEST FLORIDA AND LOWER GEORGIA.

## ALABAMA AND MISSISSIPPI.

<b>ALEXANDER,</b>	<b>VE</b>	<b>Florida Gem,</b>	<b>E</b>	Mountain Rose,	<b>E</b>
<b>Amelia,</b>	<b>M</b>	Foster,	<b>E</b>	Oldmixon Cling,	<b>L</b>
Angel,	<b>E</b>	Goodbread's Late,	<b>L</b>	Oldmixon Free,	<b>M</b>
Belle of Georgia,	<b>M</b>	<b>GENERAL LEE,</b>	<b>M</b>	Onderdonk,	<b>M</b>
Barnett,	<b>M</b>	Gibbon's October,	<b>L</b>	<b>OVIEDO,</b>	<b>E</b>
<b>CABLER'S INDIAN,</b>	<b>M</b>	Greensboro,	<b>VE</b>	<b>Pallas,</b>	<b>E</b>
Chinese Cling,	<b>M</b>	Hale's Early,	<b>E</b>	<b>Powers' September,</b>	<b>L</b>
Chinese Free,	<b>M</b>	Heath Cling,	<b>L</b>	Reeves' Mammoth,	<b>M</b>
<b>CLIMAX,</b>	<b>E</b>	Henrietta,	<b>L</b>	Strawberry Cling,	<b>M</b>
<b>Colon,</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>Honey,</b>	<b>E</b>	Salway,	<b>L</b>
<b>COUNTRESS,</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>IMPERIAL,</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>Sangmel,</b>	<b>E</b>
<b>Crawford's Early,</b>	<b>E</b>	Japan Dwarf Blood,	<b>VE</b>	<b>SNEED,</b>	<b>VE</b>
Crawford's Late,	<b>M</b>	<b>JESSIE KERR,</b>	<b>VE</b>	Stump-the-World,	<b>M</b>
Early Rivers,	<b>E</b>	Jewel,	<b>VE</b>	Taber,	<b>E</b>
Early Tillotson,	<b>E</b>	Lady Ingold,	<b>M</b>	<b>THURBER,</b>	<b>M</b>
<b>ELBERTA,</b>	<b>M</b>	La Magnifique,	<b>L</b>	Triana,	<b>E</b>
<b>ESTELLA,</b>	<b>L</b>	La Reine,	<b>M</b>	<b>TRIUMPH,</b>	<b>VE</b>
<b>Ferdinand,</b>	<b>E</b>	Lemon Cling,	<b>E</b>	<b>VICTORIA,</b>	<b>L</b>
Fleitas,	<b>E</b>	Mamie Ross,	<b>E</b>	Waldo,	<b>VE</b>
Florida Crawford,	<b>M</b>				



## LIST D.—PEACHES FOR COASTWISE TEXAS AND LOUISIANA.

ALEXANDER,	VE	Florida Crawford,	M	Mountain Rose,	E
Amelia,	M	FLORIDA GEM,	E	Oldmixon Cling,	L
Angel,	E	Foster,	E	Oldmixon Free,	M
Belle of Georgia,	M	GENERAL LEE,	M	ONDERDONK,	M
Bidwell's Late,	E	Gibbons' October,	L	OVIEDO,	E
CABLER'S INDIAN,	M	Greenesboro,	VE	PALLAS,	E
Chinese Cling,	M	Hale's Early,	E	Powers' September,	L
Chinese Free,	M	Heath Cling,	L	Reeves' Mammoth,	M
CLIMAX,	E	Henrietta,	L	Salway,	L
Colon,	E	Honey,	E	Sangmel,	E
Countess,	M	IMPERIAL,	E	SNEED,	VE
Crawford's Early,	E	Japan Dwarf Blood,	VE	Stump-the-World,	M
Crawford's Late,	M	JESSIE KERR,	VE	TABER,	E
Early Rivers,	E	Jewel,	VE	Thurber,	M
Early Tillotson,	E	Lady Ingold,	M	Triana,	E
ELBERTA,	M	La Magnifique,	L	Triumph,	VE
Estella,	L	La Reine,	M	Victoria,	L
Ferdinand,	E	Lemon Cling,	M	Waldo,	VE
Fleitas,	E	Mamie Ross,	E		

## LIST E.—PEACHES FOR OTHER SECTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Adapted to most of the Peach sections of the country outside of the regions previously listed.

ALEXANDER,	VE	Everbearing,	M	Matthews' Beauty,	E
Amelia,	M	Ferdinand,	E	Mamie Ross,	E
Belle of Georgia,	M	Fleitas,	E	MOUNTAIN ROSE,	E
Cabler's Indian,	M	Florida Gem,	E	OLDMIXON CLING,	L
Chinese Cling,	M	Foster,	E	Oldmixon Free,	M
Chinese Free,	M	GENERAL LEE,	M	Onderdonk,	M
Climax,	E	Gibbons' October,	L	Oviedo,	E
Colon,	E	GREENESBORO,	VE	Pallas,	E
CONNECTICUT,	E	Hale's Early,	E	Powers' September,	L
Countess,	M	HEATH CLING,	L	Salway,	L
CRAWFORD'S EARLY,	E	Henrietta,	L	SNEED,	VE
CRAWFORD'S LATE,	M	Imperial,	E	Stump-the-World,	M
Crosby,	M	Japan Dwarf Blood,	VE	Taber,	E
Early Rivers,	E	JESSIE KERR,	VE	Thurber,	M
Early Tillotson,	E	Lady Ingold,	M	Triana,	E
ELBERTA,	M	Lemon Cling,	M	TRIUMPH,	VE
EMMA,	M			Victoria,	L

## VARIETIES DESCRIBED.

The dates given for the usual time of ripening are based on northern Florida. For adaptability to any given section, consult list printed on pages 7, 8 and 9.

**Alexander.** Fruit large, highly colored; flesh greenish white, juicy, vinous, of fair quality; clingstone. The earliest to ripen of any of the Persian type. About June 1.

**Amelia.** Very large, roundish oblong; suture large and deep, extending nearly around; skin pale, whitish yellow, shaded and marbled with crimson; flesh white, vinous, sweet, juicy and melting; freestone. Ripens July 1 to 10.

**Angel.** Large, roundish, slightly pointed; skin yellow, highly washed with red; exceedingly handsome; the flesh is white, melting, juicy, mild subacid, of exquisite flavor, and entirely devoid of the bitter almond or noyau flavor characteristic of the parent Peen-to and most of its seedlings. The fruit is a perfect freestone. Ripens June 20 to 30. The trees come into bearing while very young, and are exceeding prolific. Blooms a month later than Peen-to, thus obviating danger from frosts in many sections. Very valuable.

**Barnett.** A very large yellow cling, with red cheek; juicy and high flavored; a choice market variety; fine for canning purposes. A native of Baker county. Ripens July 10 to 20.

**Bell of Georgia.** Very large; skin white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm and of excellent flavor; fruit uniformly large and showy; tree a rapid grower and very prolific; free. July 1 to 15.

**Bidwell's Early.** A seedling of the Peen-to. Shape roundish oblong, with short recurved point; size medium; skin creamy white, washed with carmine; flesh fine-grained, melting juicy and sweet, with slight noyau flavor; clingstone. Commences to mature at about the same time as Peen-to, but continues during a long period.

**Bidwell's Late.** A seedling of the Peen-to, originated at Orlando, Fla., and the best of the "Bidwell" varieties. Shape nearly round; size large; color yellowish white; clingstone; flesh fine-grained, sweet and juicy. Matures about three weeks later than Peen-to. Quality excellent. This has proved a sure bearer farther north than most other varieties of the same origin.

**Cabler's Indian.** Origin, Texas; closely resembles Flewellen. Purple flesh, containing deeper purple veins, rich, subacid; decided Indian type; clingstone; very fine. Ripens July 15 to 25.

**Chinese Cling.** Very large, globular; skin yellowish white, sometimes washed with red; flesh white, red at the stone, rich, vinous, excellent. Ripens July 5 to 15.

**Chinese Free.** Seedling of Chinese Cling; size large, roundish oblong, skin white, with red cheek; flesh red, firm, and well flavored; a desirable market variety; freestone. Ripens July 5 to 15.

**Climax.** A seedling of the Honey, possessing many of the characteristics of its parent, but larger and about 10 days later. Vigorous grower and heavy bearer; fruit of good appearance. Size medium, round, slightly oblong, with recurved point; color pale yellow washed with red; flesh yellowish white, fine-grained, melting, sweet and sprightly; quality excellent; freestone. June 25 to July 5.

**Colon.** Large, roundish oblong, skin white, overspread with red flesh, white streaked with red, very juicy, subacid, high-flavored, delicious; free. June 15 to 25. Tree a good grower and prolific.

**Connecticut.** A new early Peach, which is attracting much attention among the peach-growers of the country, particularly in the North, on account of its hardiness and its frost-proof fruit-buds. The fruit is large, round, deep yellow, with red cheek; rich, sweet and high-flavored; free. Ripens before Crawford's Early. Tree vigorous and productive.

**Countess.** Large to very large; nearly round; skin white; flesh white, tender, melting, juicy, vinous; excellent; free. Tree a very strong grower. Ripens July 15 to 20.

**Crawford's Early.** Large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and rich; free. End of June. This well-known, reliable Peach has for years been largely planted throughout the Peach-growing sections of the United States, in many of which it is a leading market variety.

**Crawford's Late.** Large; skin yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, fine quality; free. Last of July. An old and very popular variety for marketing or canning.

**Crosby.** Medium size, roundish, with distinct seam on blossom end; skin light golden yellow and very downy; flesh bright yellow and rather firm; free. Ripens between Early and Late Crawford. Tree of rather dwarfish habit, with a disposition to over bear; fruit should be thinned out.

**Early Rivers.** Large to very large; skin pale greenish white and very thin; flesh subacid and very juicy, with delicate flavor; free; very prolific. June 10 to 20. Well suited to nearby markets.

**Early Tillotson.** Medium size; skin white, covered with red; flesh melting and good; free. Very prolific; fruit an admirable shipper. June 20 to 25.

**Elberta.** Very large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and high-flavored; free. July 5 to 20. Supposed seedling of Chinese Cling. One of the finest and most valuable varieties, and one that is perhaps more largely planted than any other one variety in America. Succeeds in West Florida, but not adapted to South Florida.



**Emma.** Large, yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy; best quality. Ripe July 25 to August 5. Follows Elberta; an excellent market sort.

**Estella.** Almost round; very large, freestone; skin yellow or greenish yellow, with full red cheek, flesh yellow; tree vigorous and very productive. Ripens September 1 to 10, just at a time when there is no other fruit in market. Originated in West Florida.

**Everbearing Peach.** This is one of the most remarkable of Peaches, as it combines many desirable qualities which make it of great value for family use. It has a long-continued bearing period, its first ripening beginning about July 1, and successive crops are produced until the beginning of September. Fruit in all stages of development—ripe and half-grown—may be seen upon the tree at the same time. The fruit is creamy white, mottled and striped with light purple, and with pink veins; oblong in shape, and tapering to the apex; flesh white, with red veins near the skin; very juicy, vinous, and of excellent flavor; quality very good to best. Freestone of the Indian type. The first ripening averages  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches long by 3 inches broad. The size of the fruit of the second and following crops diminishes gradually, until that of the last ripening is about 2 inches in diameter. A supply of fruit may, therefore, be secured from the same tree for nearly three months in succession. We do not recommend the Everbearing Peach for commercial orchards, but for family use or small gardens, where there is room for only a few trees, its value is unquestionable. In some parts of the country, where the commercial peach-growers have had continuous crop failures, the Everbearing is being considered seriously for orchard planting.

**Ferdinand.** Large, smooth, roundish oblong, somewhat pointed; skin white, overspread with red; flesh white, veined with red; meaty, rich and delicious; cling. June 25 to July 5.

**Fleitas.** (*Yellow St. John.*) Large, roundish; orange-yellow, with deep red cheek; juicy, sweet and high-flavored; flesh yellow; free. Ripens with Early Tillotson, and lasts longer.

**Florida Crawford.** Large, roundish oblong; suture distinct but shallow; skin yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, melting, with rich, vinous flavor; quality best; free. July 15 to 25.

**Florida Gem.** A Honey seedling of large size; roundish oblong, pointed; highly colored; flesh sweet, rich, juicy, red at the stone; very fine; free. July 1 to 10. A very valuable variety.

**Goodbread's Late.** Very large, white, cling with red cheek. Ripens August 5 to 15. A native of Columbia County, a very valuable variety for all purposes.

**Foster.** A large yellow Peach, resembling Crawford's Early, but of a better quality, and ripening at the same time or a little earlier.

**General Lee.** Very large; skin creamy white, shaded with red; flesh juicy and highly flavored; quality best; cling. July 5 to 15. A good market variety.

**Gibbon's October.** A medium to large freestone, in quality unexcelled by any extremely late Peach that ripens this far south. September 25 to October 15. A native seedling. Tree vigorous and handsome.

**Greensboro.** A new variety which is being extensively grown in North Carolina, and is as early as Alexander, but much larger; flesh white, juicy, excellent quality; free. Skin creamy white, with blush.

**Hale's Early.** Medium to large; skin greenish white, nearly covered with dark red; flesh white, melting, juicy and good; free. June 5 to 20.

**Heath Cling.** Large, oblong; skin creamy white, washed with red; flesh juicy, vinous and well-flavored; red near the stone. August 25.

**Henrietta.** (*Levy's Late.*) Large; nearly covered with bright crimson; hardy, productive; a sure bearer; a magnificent yellow clingstone.

**Honey.** Medium size, oval, compressed, with deep suture on one side, extending more than half way around and terminating in a sharp, peculiar recurved point; skin whitish yellow, washed and marbled with red in the sun; flesh creamy white, fine, juicy, melting, with peculiar honeyed, rich, sweet flavor; quality excellent; free. June 5 to 20.

**Imperial.** Very large, roundish oblong; skin greenish yellow, washed with red; flesh white, sweet, juicy, of excellent flavor and good tone; quality best; free. June 25 to July 5. Has given very gratifying results throughout a large range of territory. The largest and handsomest of several hundred Honey seedlings.

**Japan Dwarf Blood.** A blood freestone of good size and appearance and fair quality. Ripens earlier than Alexander. A dwarf-growing, stocky tree. A comparatively recent introduction. It has fruited well in localities of West Florida and Southern Louisiana, and is being planted to some extent as a market Peach.

**Jessie Kerr.** A freestone, larger and earlier than Alexander, which it resembles in tree and fruit. Preferred to the latter by many orchardists. Adapted to the same sections as Alexander.

**Jewel.** Description of fruit same as Waldo, of which it is a seedling. The fruit ripens, however, ten days to two weeks earlier than Waldo. A peach as good as Waldo, as prolific as Waldo, as vigorous as Waldo as late blooming as Waldo, and ripening its fruit ahead of Waldo, is certainly a desideratum in the Peach culture of Eastern and Peninsular Florida. Tree of somewhat willowy growth. Very vigorous. We have received flattering comments on this variety from Florida to coastwise Texas.

**Lady Ingold.** Resembles Crawford's Early, but of better quality and a few days later. Superior for canning.

**La Magnifique.** Large, roundish oblong; skin yellowish white, washed with red; flesh firm, yellowish white, rich, sprightly, vinous, subacid; quality best; cling. August 1 to 10.

**La Reine.** Large, round, slightly oblong; skin yellowish white, washed with deep red; flesh white, very red at the stone, firm, juicy, rich, delicious; cling. July 20 to 25. A native variety of strong growth, and very prolific.

**Lemon Cling.** Large, oblong, with swollen point, like the Lemon; skin yellow, with dark, brownish red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, slightly red at the stone, with rich, sprightly, subacid flavor. One of the most beautiful yellow-fleshed clings. Last of July.

**Lorentz.** Its introducer says of it: "We have never known it to fail a crop in the most adverse seasons, and we believe it to be as nearly frost-proof as any variety yet introduced. It bears crops when others fail entirely. Fruit is unusually large and of a superior flavor, especially so for one so late in the season. It is a freestone, yellow-fleshed, and its handsome appearance has been a surprise to all who have seen it. It bears enormously, one foot of the wood cut for photographing having as many as 25 peaches on it, and frequently requiring thinning from overproduction. We feel confident that this is the best late Peach ever introduced, and that this belief will be shared by those who grow it. It does not crack; is very firm; keeps well, and is a fine shipper.

**Maggie.** Size medium, roundish oblong; skin yellowish white, washed with carmine; flesh fine-grained, sweet, juicy and melting; sub-cling. Riteim about with the Peen-to. Very much like Bidwell's Early in appearance, time of ripening, and other qualities.

**Mamie Ross.** A seedling of the Chinese Cling, which it resembles. Fruit almost as large as the Chinese Cling; white, nearly covered with delicate carmine; flesh white, juicy and of good quality; a regular and very prolific bearer. June 15. Popular throughout a wide region of Texas, where it is esteemed the finest early cling.

**Mascotte.** Described with varieties for North Florida. But we believe it will succeed well as far north as Northern Georgia and corresponding latitudes.

**Matthew's Beauty.** A large, yellow Peach of the Smock strain, but of good quality; very showy and a valuable shipper. Beginning of August.

**Mountain Rose.** Large, nearly round; skin white, washed with carmine; flesh white, tinged with pink, rich, juicy, subacid; quality excellent; free. June 5 to 15.

**Oldmixon Cling.** Large, oblong; skin creamy white, with much red of varying tint; flesh juicy, sweet and well-flavored; cling. August 10.

**Oldmixon Free.** Large, inclined to oval; skin yellowish white; flesh white, juicy, rich and vinous; free. July 15 to 25.

**Onderdonk.** Large; skin and flesh yellow very juicy and sweet; free. Last of July. Originated in Texas. Possesses a valuable combination of quality, appearance and productiveness.

**Oviedo.** Medium to large, roundish oblong, with short, recurved point; highly colored; flesh light, streaked with red; very firm, ripening evenly from skin to pit; rich, good flavor; quality good; free. Early in July. Seedling of Honey. Desirable.



**Pallas.** Good size, nearly round; deep red, dotted with salmon, and tipped with light yellow at base and apex; flesh white, fine grained, melting, with a rich, vinous aroma; quality excellent; free. June 20 to 30. Seedling of Honey.

**Peen-to.** A very curiously formed Peach, resembling in shape a small, flat turnip, both ends being flattened, and the pit also partaking of the same shape. The color of the Peach is a greenish white, beautifully washed with red in the sun, and when allowed to thoroughly ripen on the tree, the fruit changes from its shade of light green to a most delicate, waxen yellow. Flesh pale yellow, sweet, rich, juicy and of fine flavor, sometimes possessing a slight noyau tang, which is barely perceptible, however, when the trees are liberally fertilized and highly cultivated; cling; stone remarkably small. Ripens in this locality from May 20 to June 1. A favorite with many South Florida orchardists. This variety, together with the seedlings that have originated from it, are the most tropical in character of all the varieties listed.

**Power's September.** Fruit of good size, handsome, and of excellent quality; free. September 1 to 15. The tree is a good grower. A native variety, of value on account of its lateness.

**Red Ceylon.** A good-sized fruit of dull green color; flesh blood-red to the stone, from which it separates freely. It is not first-class to eat out of hand, as it is too acid for most tastes, but is a most excellent fruit for cooking, being possessed of a peculiar flavor when cooked, suggesting prunes. Ripens in June. This Peach is as unique in its way as the Peen-to, and of an even more semi-tropical character. Tree a heavy and annual bearer in South Florida.

**Reeves' Mammoth.** Originated in Orange county, Florida, and has been widely advertised as a remarkably large, fine, productive freestone. Early in August.

**Strawberry Cling.** Very large, white, with red cheek, and colored through the flesh; well flavored; a desirable variety for canning. Ripens July 10 to 20. A native of Baker county.

**Salway.** Very large, yellow, beautifully mottled with brownish red cheek, highly colored; very productive; a fine freestone. Early in August.

**Sangmel.** Large, roundish oblong, pointed; skin white, overspread with red; flesh white, streaked with red, firm, juicy, sweet, and high flavored; cling. June 20 to 30.

**Sneed.** The earliest Peach known, averaging 8 to 10 days earlier than Alexander. Fruit of medium size, somewhat oval in shape; color creamy white, with rich red blush on sunny side; ripens evenly to the pit; flesh white, very free and juicy; freestone. Of fine quality and not subject to rot, as are so many others of the early varieties. A seedling of the Chinese Cling, it has the vigor of its parent in tree growth and fruit buds.

**Stump-the-World.** Very nearly round; skin creamy white, with red cheek; flesh white, juicy and good; free. July 15 to 25.

**Suber.** The attention of South Florida Peach planters is especially to this new variety, offered to the Public for the first time in 1896-97. Suber is a seedling of the Peen-to, originated at Lake Helen, in southern Volusia county. It has been quite extensively grown for shipment by the growers of Lake Helen, by whom it is highly esteemed. Its description is not materially different from Bidwell's Early, except that it is larger, firmer, and a little more acid than the latter. The tree is a vigorous grower and satisfactory bearer, and the fruit brings a high price in market.

**Taber.** Large, roundish oblong, pointed; skin white, overspread with red; flesh white, streaked with red, firm, very juicy, rich, subacid; of fine quality; cling. June 15 to 25. A seedling of Honey, and one of the best.

**Thurber.** Large to very large; skin white, with light crimson mottlings; flesh juicy, vinous and of delicate aroma; texture exceedingly fine; free. Middle of July. Resembles Chinese Cling in size and color. One of the best of its class.

**Triana.** Large, roundish oblong, slightly pointed; skin white, overspread with red; flesh white, with red markings, rich, juicy, sweet, of fine flavor; free. June 25 to July 5.

**Triumph.** Ripens with Alexander, blooms late. The tree makes a strong growth, bears young and yields abundantly. The fruit is of large size, with a very small pit. Skin yellow, nearly covered with red, dark crimson in the sun. Flesh bright yellow, free when fully ripe, and of excellent flavor.

**Victoria.** Very large; nearly round; skin yellow; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet, and of excellent flavor; free. August 5 to 10. One of the best varieties of native origin, well worthy of a place in every southern Peach orchard.

**Waldo.** Medium size; roundish oblong; skin highly colored, varying from light salmon to dark red on side next the sun; flesh yellowish white, red at the stone, juicy, melting, sweet; of good quality; free. Ripens with the Peen-to. A seedling of Peen-to, supposed to be crossed with Honey.

The Waldo is not only a free and regular bearer, but is also a high-colored, attractive fruit. The quality of the fruit is far superior to the Alexander and other early Peaches of parallel and higher latitudes, and, being a freestone, is preferred in market. In flavor it has the good qualities as the Peen-to varieties, without a trace of the bitter tang many of the latter are apt to have under ordinary conditions. This valuable Peach is not restricted to this district in its adaptability; it stands with the first and best of the very early sorts southward throughout the state, and, in the Gulf coast section of Texas and Lower Louisiana, gives promise of being one of the most valuable varieties.

**Yum-Yum.** Size medium, roundish oblong; skin yellowish white, marked with carmine; flesh fine-grained, sweet, juicy and melting; sub-cling. Ripens about with the Peen-to. Very much like Bidwell's Early in appearance, time of ripening, and other qualities.

We make a speciality of growing the best varieties of native Peaches for Home and market purposes.

150,000 in stock. Give us a trial order and be convinced that our trees are strictly high-grade stock. Besides these described we have a full supply of Arkansas Traveler, Downing's, Early Beatrice, Globe, Husted's Early, Hill's Chili, John Haas, Muir, Nix's Late, Picquette's Late, Smock, Wheatland, Yellow Mysrtery, Wonderful, Wilder. These are all too well known to need description.

## PLUMS.

SINCE the dissemination of the Kelsey, about sixteen years ago, over fifty varieties of Japanese Plums, listed by Professor Bailey, have been introduced, and are more or less known in this country. As a class they are especially well adapted to the South, where they have opened a new era in Plum culture. Especially is this true in the coast belt, where some of the varieties have given remarkable results. The first importations were not sufficiently hardy to withstand Northern winters, and for a time the impression prevailed that these Plums would be valuable only in the South, but a number of them have proved hardy as far North as Connecticut, New York and Iowa, and are being extensively planted. Our Plums are all grown on Marianna and Peach stock.

### PRICES OF PLUMS ON MARIANNA OR PEACH STOCK.

	Each	10	100
1 year, 2 to 3 feet.....	9c	\$ 75	\$6 00
1 " 3 to 4 ".....	12c	1 00	6 50
1 " 4 to 6 ".....	13c	1 20	8 50
2 " 6 ft. and up, branched.....	20c	1 75	13 00

Special prices furnished on larger lots.

**Abundance.** Medium to large; round, with pointed apex; skin greenish yellow ground, overlaid with dull purplish carmine; flesh light, greenish yellow, juicy and sweet, with a touch of subacid and slight apricot flavor; pit small; cling; quality best. Strong growing, upright; very prolific.

This is one of the most popular and profitable early sorts in the Plum-growing sections of the North, as well as over a wide area in the Lower South.

**Babcock.** (*Botankio*). Fruit large, round, conical; skin yellow, overlaid rather thickly with purplish red and blue bloom; flesh deep orange, solid, sugary, subacid, good flavor and quality; cling. Tree vigorous and prolific.

**Bailey.** We quote the description of Professor Bailey, after whom it was named; "Fruit large, nearly globular, with only a slight tendency to become conical; skin, ground color rich orange, overspread with light and bright cherry-red, and showing many minute orange dots; flesh thick and melting, yellow, of most excellent quality; cling. Tree strong and upright, productive. Closely related to Burbank, but rounder and mostly larger, and a week or more late."



**Berckmans.** (*Botan.*) Large, round, slightly oblong, sometimes verging to heart-shaped; skin yellow, overspread with bright red and light purplish bloom; flesh yellow and of good flavor; cling. Fruit an exceptionally good keeper. Tree vigorous, productive, and a reliable bearer.

**Burbank.** The fruit is usually from 5 to 5½ inches in circumference, varying less in size than the other Japanese Plums; it is nearly globular; clear cherry-red, sometimes showing yellow dots, or even marbled, with a thin lilac bloom; flesh deep yellow, firm and meaty, rich and sugary, with a peculiar and very agreeable flavor; cling. Tree unusually vigorous, with strong, upright shoots and large broad leaves. This variety is justly one of the most popular, in both the North and South, of all the Japanese Plums.

**Chabot.** Fruit large, about 2 inches in diameter, oblong-conical; skin pink red, with many very fine gold dots; flesh yellow, very solid, rather acid, quality very good; cling.

**Chase.** (*Yellow Japan.*) Fruit large, round, verging to heart-shaped; under-color yellow, overlaid with dull red and showing many golden dots, finally becoming dull red all over; bloom thick; flesh yellow, firm, rather juicy, sweet and good. A very excellent Plum. The tree is a strong, upright, spreading grower, and productive. Middle of July.

**Excelsior.** Fruit medium to large, 1½ inches in diameter; color reddish purple, with heavy blue bloom; very handsome; flesh sweet, juicy, melting and of very good quality; cling. Early in June; the first to ripen in North Florida.

A seedling of Kelsey, originated by Mr. G. L. Taber; undoubtedly a cross with some variety of the Wild Goose type; the best of a dozen Kelsey seedlings, and really remarkable in its range of adaptability. Since introduced, some years ago, flattering reports of it come from South Florida to Southwestern Texas and a large number of intermediate points. Very large bearing trees of this variety can be found in Western Florida, where it is prized above all others.

In the Northern States, where there are so many fine varieties to choose from, Excelsior may never assume particular importance, but in the extreme Lower South, where a lesser number of good sorts are adapted, this variety will certainly assume increasing importance.

**Florida Queen.** A new variety, originated by Mr. Henry Reed, of Baker county, Florida. Supposed to be a cross between the old Florida native and the Kelsey, of which it is a seedling. Fruit of excellent quality; large yellow, 1½ to 2 inches in diameter; melting when ripe. Begins to ripen the 15th of July and lasts till the 15th of August. Can be gathered when beginning to ripen, and will keep from four to five days in perfectly good condition. One of the best for Florida orchards. Very prolific.

**Hale.** Handsome, large, round-cordate; orange, thingly overlaid with mottled red, so as to have a yellowish red appearance, or, in well-colored specimens, deep cherry-red with yellow specks; flesh yellow, soft and juicy (yet a good keeper), with a very delicious slightly acid peach flavor; skin somewhat sour; cling. Very late. Tree a remarkably strong grower.

**Kelsey.** Fruit very large, from 7 to 9 inches in circumference, heart-shaped, long-pointed, usually somewhat lop-sided, with deep, furrow-like suture; skin greenish yellow, sometimes overspread with bright red, with a lovely blue bloom; very showy; flesh light yellow, firm, meaty, and of pleasant flavor; quality excellent; free. Bears heavily, coming in young.

**Normand.** Fruit medium to large, obtusely conical, with heart-like base and short stem; skin clear, golden yellow; flesh firm and meaty, yellow, of high quality. Trees symmetrical; prolific.

**Ogon.** Fruit medium to large, round or slightly flattened, suture prominent; skin bright yellow, with a light, creamy bloom, giving the fruit a whitish appearance; flesh thick and very meaty, but not juicy; firm and long-keeping; good, but not of the best quality; free.

**Pissard.** (*Prunus Pissardii.*) Fruit medium to large, round, and crimson inside and out; quality good, possessing a very decided cherry flavor. June. Retains its vivid purple foliage in full intensity of color throughout the hottest summers and until midwinter. The tree is a good grower, and is chiefly planted

as an ornamental, being decidedly the most desirable of the purple-leaved trees.

**Red June.** (*Red Nagate*). Fruit medium to large, cordate, and very prominently elongated at the apex; suture deep generally, lopsided; deep vermilion red all over, with handsome bloom; very showy; flesh light yellow or whitish, firm and moderately juicy, not stringy, slightly subacid to sweetish, of good, pleasant quality; cling to halfcling; pit small. Trees vigorous and productive.

**Satsuma.** Fruit medium to large, broadly conical, with a blunt, short point; suture very deep; skin very dark and dull red all over; firm; very juicy; quality good; free. Flesh firm and solid. It is excellent for preserving. It succeeds in many sections, but its range of best adaptability is farther north than Florida.

**Wickson.** A remarkably handsome and very large, deep maroon-red Plum of the Kelsey type. Long-cordate or oblong-pointed; flesh firm, deep amber yellow, clinging to the small pit. There is apt to be a hollow space about the pit, as there is in Kelsey. Of first quality. An excellent keeper. A cross of Burbank with Kelsey, Burbank furnishing the seed.

**Wild Goose.** Fruit large, oblong; skin bright red; flesh juicy, sweet; quality excellent; cling. June. Tree vigorous and prolific.

**Willard.** Fruit medium in size; skin dark, clear red, with many minute yellow dots; flesh rather firm, yellow, sweet and of fair quality; free. Very early.

## PEARS.

THE four varieties of Pears best adapted for the Lower South are Le Conte, Kieffer, Smith and Garber. Before these varieties were disseminated but few Pears were grown in the Gulf region, and these with indifferent success. Since the introduction of the above named varieties Pear culture has become an extensive industry here. In Lower Georgia and West Florida, in coastwise Texas, and in the intervening strip along the Gulf, thousands of acres have been planted in Pear orchards, and hundreds of acres are now in profitable bearing. All the Pear trees we offer are grown upon Japan Pear stocks, which are by all odds the best stocks for Southern planting. Our stock is extra fine this season.

### PRICES OF PEARS.

	Each	10	100
1 year, 2 to 3 feet, straight-----	12c	\$1 00	\$ 8 00
1 " 3 to 4 " "-----	15c	1 30	10 00
1 " 4 ft. and up, "-----	25c	2 00	17 00

Special prices on larger lots.

**Garber.** Fruit resembles the Kieffer in size, appearance and quality, but the tree is of more open growth. Comes in ahead of the Kieffer. A seedling of the Chinese Sand Pear.

**Kieffer.** Fruit large to very large; color yellow, with bright vermilion cheek, very handsome; flesh very juicy, brittle, a little coarse but of good quality. September and October. The trees should not be allowed to overbear while young, which they are inclined to do. Extremely prolific and very valuable. Supposed cross between the Chinese Sand and the Bartlett.

**Le Conte.** Large to very large; pyriform in shape; skin smooth, pale yellow; when properly handled the quality is good. Early in July. The tree is a remarkably vigorous grower, with luxuriant foliage; extremely prolific and an annual bearer. It seems to adapt itself more readily than any other variety to radically different conditions of soil and climate. In sections of the South where few other Pears are satisfactory the Le Conte seems to have found its home. Supposed cross between the Chinese Sand and some cultivated variety.

**Smith.** (*Smith's Hybrid*.) Uniformly large and perfect, very smooth and handsome; similar in form and color to the Le Conte; melting and juicy, with smooth, creamy texture; quality very good when properly ripened. Ripens with or just ahead of the Le Conte. An early, annual and prolific bearer, and exceedingly profitable. Tree equals the Le Conte in luxuriant growth.



## JAPAN PERSIMMONS.

**T**HE JAPAN PERSIMMONS is no longer on trial, but has been proved to be thoroughly adapted to the cotton belt, and especially well adapted to the coast region. Grafted on our native Persimmon, it seems perfectly at home. The tree is vigorous, prolific, and has few enemies. Some of the varieties ripen in August, some in November, and others intermediate between these dates. It requires some experience to determine when the fruit has reached the proper stage to be marketed, and this varies with the different varieties. Some of the varieties have dark flesh, others light flesh, still others a mixture of the two. The light and dark flesh differ radically in texture and consistency as well as appearance, and when found in the same fruit are never blended, but always distinct. The dark flesh is never astringent; the light flesh is astringent until it softens. The dark-fleshed fruit is crisp and meaty, like an apple, and is edible before it matures. Some of the entirely dark-fleshed kinds improve as they soften. The light-fleshed kinds, and those with mixed light and dark flesh, are very delicious when they reach the custard-like consistency of full ripeness. In some the astringency disappears as the fruit begins to soften; in others it persists until the fruit is fully ripe. Seeds accompany the dark flesh. The light-fleshed kinds are seedless. The kinds with mixed flesh have seeds in proportion to the quantity of dark flesh.

### PRICES.

	Each	10	100
1 year, 2 to 3 feet, straight.....	15c	\$1 30	\$ 9 00
1 " 3 to 4 " ".....	20c	\$1 50	13 00
1 " 4 to 5 " partly branched.....	25c	1 75	16 00

Special prices furnished on larger lots.

The following are for all purposes the best:

**Costata.** Medium size, conical, pointed, somewhat four-sided; diameter 2½ inches longitudinally and 2½ inches transversely; skin salmon-yellow; flesh light yellow, dark flesh and seeds occurring seldom; astringent until ripe, then very fine; one of the latest to ripen; a good keeper. Tree distinct; a rapid, upright grower; foliage luxuriant; the most ornamental of all the varieties mentioned.

**Hachiya.** Very large, oblong, conical, with short point; very showy; diameter 3½ inches longitudinally and 3½ inches transversely; skin dark, bright red, with occasional dark spots or blotches and ring at the apex; flesh deep yellow, sometimes having occasional dark streaks, with seed. Astringent until ripe, then very fine. The largest and handsomest of all. Tree vigorous and shapely; bears fairly well, but is not as prolific as some of the other varieties.

**Hyakume.** Large to very large, varying from roundish oblong to roundish oblate, but always somewhat flattened at both ends; generally depressed at the point opposite the stem; diameter 2½ inches longitudinally and 3½ inches transversely; skin light buffish yellow, nearly always marked with rings and veins at the apex; flesh dark brown, sweet, crisp and meaty; not astringent; good while still hard; a good keeper; one of the best market sorts. Trees of good growth, and a free bearer.

**Okame.** Large, roundish oblate, with well-defined quarter marks; point not depressed; diameter 2½ inches longitudinally and 3½ inches transversely; skin orange-yellow, changing to brilliant carmine, with delicate bloom and waxy, transparent appearance; the most beautiful of all; light, clear flesh when ripe, with light brown center around the seeds, of which it has several; loses its astringency as soon as it begins to ripen; quality fine. Tree vigorous and a good bearer.

**Tane-Nashi.** Large to very large, roundish conical, pointed, very smooth and symmetrical; diameter 3½ inches longitudinally and 3½ inches transversely; skin light yellow, changing to bright red at full maturity; flesh yellow and seedless; quality very fine; perhaps the most highly esteemed of the light-fleshed kinds. Tree is vigorous and bears well, though not as prolific as some.

**Triumph.** Medium; tomato-shaped; skin yellow; flesh yellow; generally has a few seeds; very productive; quality of the best. Ripens from September till November.

**Tsuru.** Large, slender, pointed; longest in proportion to its size of all; diameter  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches longitudinally and  $2\frac{3}{8}$  inches transversely; skin bright red; flesh orange-yellow, some dark flesh around the very few seeds; astringent until fully ripe, then the quality is good. The latest of all to ripen. Tree vigorous and a good bearer.

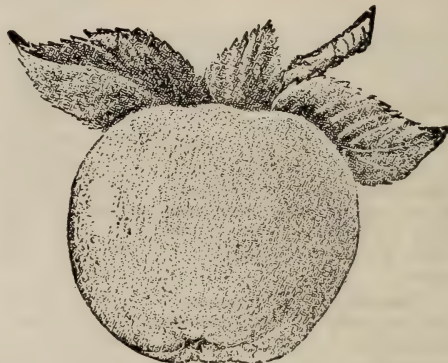
**Yeddo-ichi.** Large, oblate; diameter  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches longitudinally and 3 inches transversely; very smooth and regular in outline, with dinted-appearing surface and slight depression at end opposite the stem; skin darker red than most varieties, with heavy bloom; flesh very dark brown, verging toward purplish; sweet, rich, crisp; in quality one of the best. Good to eat when still hard. Tree a heavy bearer and very thrifty.

**Yemon.** Large, flat tomato-shaped, somewhat four-sided; diameter  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches longitudinally and  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches transversely; skin light yellow, changing to dull red, mottled with orange-yellow; distinct in color; flesh deep dull red, brown around the seeds, of which there are usually a few; some specimens are entirely light-fleshed and seedless; there is no astringency after the fruit begins to soften; quality fine; one of the best. In form some of the fruits have the corrugations converging to the depressed apex, as it is usually figured, but most do not. Tree vigorous and prolific.

**Zengi.** The smallest of all; round or roundish oblate; diameter  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches longitudinally and  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches transversely; skin yellowish red; flesh very dark; quality good; seedy; edible when still hard; one of the earliest to ripen. Tree vigorous, good bearer.

## APPLES.

**W**HILE the Gulf region is not recommended for extensive Apple orchards for commercial purposes, yet in localities, particularly in its upper edge, some varieties are successfully grown. Our list embraces those which succeed best farther south.



## PRICES.

	Each	10	100
1 year, small, 3 to 4 feet.....	12c	\$1 00	\$ 8 00
1 " standard size, 4 to 5 feet.....	15c	1 30	9 00
1 " large size, 5 feet and up.....	20c	1 70	12 00

Special prices furnished on large lots.

**Ben Davis.** Medium to large, roundish, truncated conical; yellowish, over-spread, striped and splashed with two shades of red; subacid, of fair quality. A late ripener and good keeper. Widely planted; popular.

**Early Harvest.** Medium to large; yellow; juicy, tender, of fine flavor. A well known and popular variety. Ripens in June.

**Jennings (Jennings Florida.)** Large, oblate; color green; flesh white, subacid, juicy and good. A fine cooking apple, and also to eat out of hand. Ripens in July. Tree handsome, of vigorous growth and open, spreading habit; a heavy annual bearer. Succeeds very well here.

**Red Astrachan.** Large; crimson, with heavy bloom; flesh crisp, acid and juicy. Ripens in June. Tree vigorous, and comes into bearing very early.

**Red June.** Medium; conical; deep red; juicy; very productive. June 20 to July 15.



## APRICOTS.

**T**HIS FRUIT, which has met with so much success in California, is not recommended for extensive planting in the Lower South; but there are a few varieties that do fairly well. The kinds listed are the best for this section.

### PRICES ON PEACH STOCK.

	Each	10	100
1 year, 3 feet and up.....	15c	\$1 30	\$10 00

**Bungo** (*Bungoume*). One of the best of the Japanese Apricots, bearing a golden yellow fruit of good size and fair quality. Tree vigorous.

**Santa Fe.** Originated on the shore of Lake Santa Fe, Alachua County, Fla. The original tree has borne good crops annually for several years, while the common kinds, grown in the same vicinity, fail to fruit. It generally blooms late enough in the spring to escape danger from frosts, and yet matures its fruit very early in the season—the last of May or early June. Fruit medium in size, round, somewhat flattened; yellow, with redish brown dots; flesh whitish yellow; freestone; quality best. Tree extremely strong grower, of open habit.

## FIGS.

**F**IGS do well almost everywhere in Florida and many other Southern States. They require but little cultivation, and this should always be shallow, as the roots run very near the surface. No family in the South should be without at least a few trees of this delicious fruit.

### PRICES.—All one year old.

	Each	10	100
1 to 2 feet, small size.....	15c	\$1 25	\$10 00
2 to 3 " medium size.....	20c	1 70	12 00
3 to 4 " standard ".....	30c	2 00	15 00

**Brown Turkey.** Medium size; color brown; fruit sweet and of excellent quality. Tree very prolific and hardy.

**Brunswick.** Very large; color violet; quality excellent, very reliable. Bears very young, often fruiting in the nursery rows, and is very productive. One of the best.

**Celestial.** Medium to small; very sweet and of the best quality; color pale violet; a vigorous grower, and productive; one of the hardiest sorts, and is reliable farther north than the others. Very desirable.

**Lemon.** Medium to large; yellow, sweet; profuse and early bearer. A very desirable variety. Hon. Harrison Reed, of Jacksonville, Fla., has one tree of this variety which he says has given him 10 to 12 bushels of fruit annually for the past ten years.

## POMEGRANATES.

**T**HE POMEGRANATE is quite hardy throughout the Gulf States. It is a large shrub or small tree, very graceful in form and foliage, producing a profusion of strikingly brilliant and lovely scarlet flowers; it bears young, is prolific, and the fruit possesses a fresh crispness, delicacy and sprightliness of flavor much esteemed by all who know it. It should be more generally planted.

## PRICES OF POMGRANATES.

	Each	10	100
1 year, from cuttings-----	20c	\$1 50	\$10 00

**Purple Seeded.** Large; rind thin; juice cells surrounding the seeds (the edible portion of the fruit) dark ruby or wine color; sprightly, vinous, and of the best quality; superior to any other variety in cultivation, so far as we know.

**Sweet.** A desirable sort for home use and local market. The tree should be carefully trained, with branches about 4 feet from the ground, and should not be allowed sucker. When thus cared for it forms a beautiful, thrifty tree, and is almost sure to bear a good a good crop of fine, palatable fruit every year.

## MULBERRIES.

**M**ULBERRIES form an economic food for swine and poultry, though for this purpose their real value is not yet fully appreciated. The more acid varieties are much esteemed by some for the table. Many vineyardists and orchardists plant Mulberries to toll the birds, which leave other fruits ripening at the same time for the Mulberries, which they prefer.

### PRICES.

	Each	10	100
1 year, 4 to 5 feet-----	10c	\$1 00	\$ 9 00
1 " 6 feet and up-----	20c	1 75	15 00

Special prices furnished on large lots.

**Downing.** A subacid berry of good quality; a strong, upright grower, with beautiful foliage, valuable as an ornamental or shade tree, as well as for its fruit.

**Hicks.** Fruit sweet; tree grows rapidly and bears young; very productive; should be grown by every farmer who keeps swine or poultry, this variety being of special value for this purpose; continues in bearing four months of the year.

**Stubbs.** A form of the native Red Mulberry, discovered in Laurens county, Georgia, twenty years ago. Large, black, vinous; excellent; very prolific. The fruit, which is from 1½ to 2 inches, is greatly superior to that produced by any of the cultivated varieties, and lasts nearly two months. Tree vigorous and handsome, with broad, healthy-looking foliage.

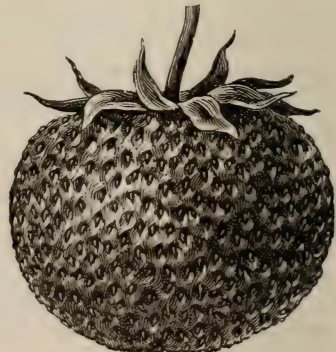
**Multicaulis** (*Morus Multicaulis*). The Silk Worm Tree. A very vigorous tree, extensively used for purposes of propagation, for shade, and for feeding silk worms.

**White** (*Morus alba*). Large and very sweet; rapid grower, and a very productive and handsome tree.

## STAWBERRIES.

**Brandywine.** Very large, irregular; deep red; sweet, and of very good flavor; vigorous grower and prolific. A valuable market variety, as the berries are uniformly large. Also excellent for home use. 50c per 100.

**Bismarck.** Very large, regular in shape; good quality; plant healthy and prolific; an excellent berry for family use. 50c per 100, \$4 per 1000.





## GRAPES.

**VARIETIES** that are described as belonging to the Muscadine type should be planted 15 to 25 feet apart each way and trained on arbors. They do not require pruning. The other varieties should be planted 8 to 10 feet apart each way and trained on trellises. They require annual pruning, which should be done in midwinter, when the vines are entirely dormant.

### PRICES.

	Each	10	100	1000
1 year vines -----	10c	\$ 75	\$ 6 00	\$35 00
2 " " -----	15c	1 25	10 00	50 00

**Champion.** One of the earliest of American Grapes, and on that account has brought good prices in near-by markets, but it is too tender for long shipment. Bunches medium; berries medium; round blue-black; quality fair; vine healthy and vigorous.

**Concord.** An old favorite, valuable for home use and near-by markets; too tender to transport a long distance. A heavy bearer; adapts itself to all sorts of training; apt to ripen unevenly in this latitude. Bunches and berries very large; blue-black, with bloom; flesh sweet, pulpy, tender; quality good; vigorous. Ripens in July.

**Delaware.** Held in high estimation wherever grown; succeeds well here. A moderate grower when young, but very hardy and vigorous when fully established. Bunches small to medium; berries small, skin red or pink, and very thin; sweet, juicy, vinous; quality best. July. Listed by the State Horticultural Society as one of the best market Grapes that can be grown in Florida.

**Diamond.** A new white Grape of handsome appearance, equal or superior to Niagara in quality, and 10 days earlier than that variety. It is prolific, and very thrifty and vigorous. Seems well suited for culture in the South, both for home use and market; it has succeeded finely in South Florida.

**Flowers.** Bunches composed of 15 to 20 large, purplish black berries; sweet, vinous. August and September. Quality good. One of the best known and most largely planted varieties of the Muscadine type.

**Ives.** Generally considered one of the most valuable early varieties for market. One of the hardiest; strong grower; very productive; stands shipping well; bunch large; berries large, black, pulpy, sweet, of good quality. A popular wine Grape. June. The quality of this Grape is much better when grown in the South than it is in the North. We deem it one of the most valuable.

**Moore's Early.** Similar to Concord in size and shape, but an improvement on that variety in quality and in time of ripening, which is earlier.

**Niagara.** Bunch and berry large; greenish yellow; flesh sweet; quality good. Its large size and fine appearance, together with its good quality and earliness, have given it much popularity as a market variety; vigorous and prolific. One of the best varieties for East and South Florida.

**Salem (Rogers' No. 53).** Bunch large, compact; berry very large, round, coppery red; flesh tender, juicy; in quality one of the best. Ripens with Concord. Vine healthy, vigorous, productive. One of the best of Roger's Grapes; succeeds well here.

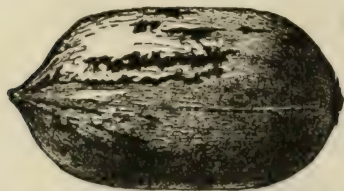
**Scuppernong.** Belongs to the Muscadine type. Bunches composed of 8 or 10 very large berries, bronze colored when fully ripe; flesh pulpy, sweet, with peculiar, agreeable musky flavor; quality excellent. August and Sept.

**Thomas.** Belongs to the Muscadine type and one of the best of its class. Bunches seldom exceed 8 or 10 berries; color reddish purple; pulp sweet, tender, sprightly. Ripens in August and September.



NIAGARA.





## PECANS.

The Pecan grows finely all through the South, some of the oldest and most profitable groves being in the Gulf region of the Lower South. This is one of the few nuts especially well adapted to the peninsula of Florida. They come into bearing in 8 to 10 years, after which they yield abundantly, and are profitable. While large trees do not readily survive removal, small ones are transplanted with safety. The most experienced growers prefer to set 1 or 2-year-old trees, to planting the seed where the trees are to stand permanently, and many of the best groves have been made in this way. The absurd claim that cutting the tap-root in transplanting the small tree injures its subsequent bearing qualities is abundantly refuted by the many thousands of transplanted trees now bearing heavily.

### PRICES.

	Each	10	100	1000
1 year, 6 in. to 1 foot.....	10c	\$0 80	\$ 7 00	\$ 40 00
1 " 1 to 2 feet.....	15c	1 20	10 00	75 00
2 " 2 to 3 ".....	20c	1 75	13 00	100 00

Write for special prices on large lots.

**Paper Shell.** Produces a very large nut of fine quality; shell very thin, as the name indicates. Our trees are grown from the finest selected seed.

## WALNUTS.

**W**ALNUTS are not grown in the Lower South to the extent they are farther north and on the Pacific slope, and, generally speaking, are not considered as reliable here as Pecans. The recently introduced Japan Walnut has, however, fruited abundantly in many sections throughout Florida and the Gulf coast region,

### PRICES.

	Each	10	100
1 year, 1 to 2 feet.....	40c	\$3 50	\$30 00

**English.** The well-known Madeira Nut of the shops. In regions where it is adapted, a fine, lofty tree, with a spreading head, bearing crops of excellent nuts, enclosed, like our native Black Walnut, in a simple husk. Our trees are grown from seed, the thinnest-shelled nuts to be had being secured for this purpose.

**Japan.** Produces in abundance nuts considerably larger than the common Hickory Nut, and are borne in clusters of 15 to 20. The shell is thicker than the shell of the English Walnut, which in a general way it resembles, but is not as thick as that of the Black Walnut. The meat is sweet, of good quality, and can be removed entire. The tree grows rapidly, and attains a very large size, with a magnificent spreading top. The leaves are of immense size, of a charming shade of green, and very handsome. Valuable as an ornamental as well as for nuts.

## CHESTNUTS.

The common American Chestnut of the North does not succeed well this far South. The Japan Mammoth Chestnut has, however, been fruited in Florida and the Lower South long enough to determine its merits, and may be set down as one of the best of the good things in horticulture that have come to us from Japan.

### PRICES OF CHESTNUTS.

	Each	10	100
1 year, 1 to 2 feet.....	35c	\$3 00	\$25 00

**Japan Mammoth.** Bears bright-colored, clean looking, sweet nuts of fine flavor and immense size; the burs sometimes contains as many as five large nuts. The tree is similar in habit and growth to the Spanish Chestnut, and makes a very handsome tree. Many of the trees bloom in the nursery the second year from the seed, and we have seen them fairly loaded with nuts at four years old.

## ALMONDS.

We do not recommend this nut for extensive planting in this section of country, as they are not certain bearers this far South. The varieties we can furnish are, however, among the finest grown—viz.: SULTANA and PRINCESSE. The soft-shelled Almonds of commerce consist principally of these two varieties.

### PRICES.

	Each	10	100	1000
1 year, 3 to 4 feet.....	12c	\$1 00	\$ 9 00	\$60 00
1 " 4 to 5 " .....	15c	1 20	10 00	75 00

### NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS TO THE ACRE.

Distance apart, feet	No. of trees	Distance apart, feet	No. of trees	Distance apart, feet	No. of trees
1 by 1.....	43,560	9 by 9.....	537	17 by 17.....	150
2 by 2.....	10,890	10 by 10.....	435	18 by 18.....	134
3 by 3.....	4,840	11 by 11.....	360	19 by 19.....	120
4 by 4.....	2,722	12 by 12.....	302	20 by 20.....	108
5 by 5.....	1,742	13 by 13.....	257	25 by 25.....	69
6 by 6.....	1,210	14 by 14.....	222	30 by 30.....	48
7 by 7.....	878	15 by 15.....	193	35 by 35.....	35
8 by 8.....	680	16 by 16.....	170	40 by 40.....	37

### PROPER DISTANCES FOR PLANTING.

	Feet each way		Feet each way
Peaches and Apples.....	18 to 20	Oranges, General Varieties.....	30 to 35
Plums and Apricots.....	15 to 18	Kumquats.....	10 to 12
Pears, LeConte.....	30 to 35	Grapes.....	8 to 10
Pears, General Varieties.....	20 to 25	Grapes, Muscadine type.....	18 to 25
Japan Persimmons.....	15 to 20	Figs and Quinces.....	12 to 15
Oranges, Satsuma.....	18 to 20	Pecans.....	30 to 40





**I**N THE way of ornamentals, one naturally thinks of the Rose first. The ease with which it can be grown in the South, its long-continued season of bloom—if proper kinds are selected—and its gracious adaptability to various situations, make it easily “the queen of flowers.”

In filling orders for Roses, when not instructed to the contrary, we preserve the privilege of substituting. It is a difficult matter to select from a descriptive list a collection of Roses which will subsequently prove satisfactory, unless one has some experimental knowledge of the merits and adaptabilities of the different varieties as grown in this part of the country. When desired to do so, we shall be glad to place our knowledge on the subject at the disposal of our patrons in making selections for them, and we would suggest that in most instances the best results can be obtained in this way. Our stock of Roses is very limited this season, and we only quote a few of the leading varieties—those that we consider the best.

### PRICES.

	Each	10	100
1 year, strong plants.....	30c	\$2 75	\$20 00
2 “ very strong plants.....	40c	3 50	30 00

**Archduke Charles.** (Bengal.) Brilliant crimson-scarlet, often marbled with lighter shades. A good grower and very satisfactory variety.

**Bon Silene.** (Tea.) Deep salmon-rose, illumined with carmine; highly scented. Valued for its buds, which are large and of fine form and color. Very strong and robust in this section, and bears profusely the year round. An old favorite.

**Clothilde Soupert.** Flowers  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches diameter, beautifully formed; white, with rose or light carmine center; a constant bloomer; a desirable variety for cemeteries.

**Clothilde Soupert.** (Polyantha.) This lovely Rose resembles the Tea Roses so closely that it is called a Tea Polyantha. The flowers are borne in clusters and are of large, round, flat form, with beautifully imbricated petals; perfectly full and double and deliciously sweet; color beautiful pinkish amber or pale creamy yellow, delicately flushed with silvery rose, sometimes ivory white, exquisitely tinted with pale salmon, and sometimes both red and white flowers are produced on the same plant. It is a particularly handsome Rose, and has always been greatly admired. The bush is vigorous and compact grower, and a continuous and remarkably profuse bloomer.

**Devoniensis.** (Climbing Tea.) On account of its whiteness and sweetness often called the Magnolia Rose. Creamy white, delicately flushed in the center with pink; possesses an exquisite and distinct fragrance. This is one of the most magnificent of Roses in this region; an exceptionally stouter and vigorous climber, and bears profusely and constantly flowers of large size and great beauty.

**Chromatella.** (*Cloth-of-Gold*). (Climbing Noisette.) Clear, bright yellow; good form and substance; large, very full and double; very sweet; a constant and profuse bloomer; much prized in the South as a pillar or veranda Rose.

**Captain Christy.** (Hybrid Tea.) Extra large, flat flowers, very full and regular; the color is a lovely shade of pale peach, deepening toward the center to a rosy crimson. Vigorous; a free and perpetual bloomer; one of the best in our gardens.

**Glory of Moses.** Light pink; dwarf.

**Gen. Washington.** Scarlet-crimson; one of the best.

**Gen. Jacqueminot.** (Hybrid Perpetual.) Large, globular flowers of a rich crimson-scarlet color.

**James Sprunt.** (Climbing Bengal.) Deep cherry-red flowers, very full, double and sweet. The most satisfactory of the dark red everblooming varieties in this section. The cut flowers keep for a remarkably long time in perfect condition. It is a moderate climber, makes a good pillar Rose, and while not as profuse as some, the exceptionally brilliant and beautiful flowers are to be found at all seasons.

**Louise Philippe.** (Bengal.) Rich, velvety crimson. While not as valuable for bouquets as some varieties, as the petals soon drop after the flowers are cut, it is the most showy and satisfactory dark red Rose we have for gardens and grounds. It makes a large, vigorous bush, and there is scarcely a time during the entire year when it is not covered with bright red flowers. There are always flowers, and nearly always quantities of them.

**Marie Van Houtte.** (Tea.) Pale yellow, edges of petals often lined with rose.

**Mad. Alfred Carriere.** (Hybrid Noisette.) Pearly white, with slight pink tint in the center. In our own gardens one of the most satisfactory, being an unusually strong grower and constant bloomer. The flowers are of good size and handsome.

**Mad. Jean Sisley.** (Bengal.) A free-growing, free-flowering Rose of merit. This is a fine Rose for bedding. It is full and double, and pure white.

**Mad. Lambard.** (Tea.) Large and full flowers, varying from rosy salmon to rosy flesh.

**Magna Charta.** (Hybrid China.) Bright, clear pink, flushed with violet-crimson; very sweet; flowers extra large, fine form, double and full. A spring bloomer. Makes a large, vigorous bush, and while it blooms but once a year, the size, beauty and number of its flowers make it well worth growing. Well adapted here, where it is one of the most desirable of annual bloomers.

**Marechal Niel.** (Climbing Noisette.) Deep yellow; very large, very full, globular form; delightfully fragrant; the finest of all yellow Roses. In the North this Rose is of delicate constitution, and requires careful treatment to get good results. Here it is at home; a strong, vigorous grower, producing freely its magnificent flowers at all seasons in great abundance. It should have the first place in every collection.

**Marie Lambert.** (Tea.) Pure white; a seedling from Mad. Bravy, and even more vigorous; has been called the White Hermosa, which it resembles in form and freedom of Bloom.

**Salet.** Pale rose; perpetual.

**Perfection des Blanches.** (Hybrid Noisette.) Pure white flowers, full and double, very fine; a constant bloomer. One of the best of its class, which includes Coquette des Alpes, Coquette des Blanches and Perle des Blanches.

**Pride of Reigate.** This variety sustains its excellent qualities of a variegated perpetual bloomer, the proportion of well striped flowers being above 75 per cent.



# MISCELLANEOUS ORNAMENTALS.



PAMPAS GRASS.

phor production, for profit, in the Lower South, and the trees are now much in demand for this purpose. We have an extra fine stock of these on hand. Prices: 2 years old, on 3-year-old roots, 3 to 5 feet high, each, 50c; 10, \$4.00; 100, \$35.00.

**Honeysuckle.** This fine, strong-growing climber keeps green throughout the year, and will quickly hide any old fence or unsightly object with its rank growth; flowers very fragrant, of a bright pink, changing to pale pink. Each, 25c; 10, \$1.75.

**Pampas Grass.** Grows luxuriantly in Florida. The large white plumes are well known. The form of a clump resembles a fountain of water, the leaves curling and reaching to the ground on every side. 20c per set.

**Texas Cottonwood.** A very rapidly-growing shade tree, and where a quick shade is wanted it is the most desirable tree to plant we know of. Shapely, and makes a fine appearance. 2 to 4 feet, 25c each; 10, \$2.00; 100, \$15.00; 4 feet and up, each, 30c; 10, \$2.50; 100, \$20.00.

**Texas Umbrella Tree.** A sub-variety of the China Tree; of remarkably fast growth; very symmetrical, resembling an umbrella in shape. One of the handsomest deciduous trees; cannot be surpassed as a shade tree. Each, 25c; 10, \$2.00.

**Willow, Weeping.** Too well known to need description. 1 year, 25c each; 10, \$2.00; 100, \$15.00.

**Arborvitæ.** These beautiful evergreens form a compact, medium-sized tree. Very ornamental. Desirable for lining avenues or planting as individual specimens. Each, 35c; 10, \$3.00.

**Chinese Arborvitæ.** The true type of Chinese or Asiatic Arborvitæ; is much more beautiful and better adapted to the South than the American Arborvitæ. Each, 25c; 10, \$2.00.

**Camphor Tree** (*Cinnamomum Camphora*). A broad-leaved evergreen, yielding the camphor gum of commerce. Is perfectly well adapted to this region; grows vigorously, makes a large tree, and is exceedingly handsome. Hardy throughout Florida and most of the Gulf States. Makes an excellent windbreak. Leaves and berries are very aromatic. It is a rank grower, and thrives in soil of but ordinary fertility. Considerable attention has recently been drawn to the possibilities of cam-

## TO CUSTOMERS.

The "Information," "Suggestion" and "Conditions" given below are intended for the enlightenment and guidance of patrons, and should be read carefully before ordering.

### INFORMATION.

**Location.**—The Turkey Creek Nursery is one mile south of Macclenny, Baker county, Florida, a station on the Florida Central and Peninsula Railroad, 28 miles west of Jacksonville. One mile northwest of Barnett, on J. & S. W. R. R.

**Purchasers** can rely upon all orders and correspondence receiving our personal attention. We make every possible endeavor to give satisfaction.

**Quality of Stock.**—Our soil and natural conditions are exceptionally favorable to the growth of fine stock, which receives painstaking care, and is marked, graded and packed under a system which secures accuracy; and *patrons can depend upon receiving vigorous, healthy, well grown, well rooted specimens, true to name, and free from all injurious insects and fungus diseases.*

**Packing.**—The stock is boxed or baled, whichever best meets the requirements of the shipment, and is packed in the best possible manner. This insures safe carriage for long distance, and in case of unexpected delay in transit, purchasers can rest assured that their stock will keep for several weeks without injury.

**Prices.**—We cannot sacrifice the quality of our products to compete with inferior stock; we believe discriminating purchasers will agree that our prices are reasonable for high-class stock. Value as well as price should be considered in purchasing trees. An inferior tree is dear at any price. Well developed root and top, vigor, stamina and productiveness are essential, and depend upon proper conditions and methods of propagation and growth in nursery. Tree-planting for profit involves years of outlay, care and waiting. No planter can afford to handicap himself by beginning with inferior specimens, or with trees as to which there is the least doubt about the varieties proving true to label.

**The Shipping Season.**—We do not begin shipping until the trees are in proper condition for transplanting. Our shipping season begins in November and continues until March. Our trees and plants are all open-ground grown, and cannot be lifted during the growing season; therefore we do not send out stock except during the shipping season named. The only exception to this rule is that we can supply Citrus stock—Oranges, Lemons, Pomelos, etc,—during the rainy season in midsummer.

**Complaints.** While, as above stated, we use every precaution to prevent errors, if by any possibility cause for complaint should arise, we shall deem it a favor to have it reported at once, and will see that it is corrected.

### SUGGESTIONS

**Order Early.** Too much stress cannot be laid upon the importance of ordering early. Large stocks in certain varieties are sometimes entirely booked before the shipping season *opens*, and before the shipping season *closes* numerous varieties run short. By ordering early customers secure just such sizes and varieties as they want.

**Selecting Varieties** suited to locality is of the first importance, and can often be more advantageously done by ourselves than by purchasers. We are always glad to aid our customers in their selections, when so desired, and will, upon request, cheerfully furnish additional information in regard to the adaptability or desirability of particular varieties.

**Remittances.** To secure safety and prompt acceptance, remittances should be made by Bank Draft, Express or Post Office Money Order, Registered Letter or prepaid Express.

**IN WRITING ORDERS,** *purchasers will oblige us and facilitate prompt execution by using the Order Sheet to be found in this Catalogue. Whether this is done or not, the following information should be given fully and in detail: Post Office address in full, including county and state. Point of destination, if different from post office address. If post office and shipping address are the same, state this fact. Name route by which goods should be shipped, if there is any preference, and they will be marked and billed according to instructions. State whether shipment by freight or express is desired.*



## CONDITIONS

Applying to all orders:

**No Charge for Packing** will be made on orders amounting to \$2 or more.

**Applying Prices.** Five, fifty and five hundred trees of one class at thousand rates, respectively, purchaser's selection from varieties of one fruit having a common price. For instance, fifty or more Peaches in one or more varieties would come at the hundred rate, and five hundred at the thousand rate. The foregoing does not apply to badly assorted orders, or to long lists made up of a few each of many varieties.

**Freight Prepaid** on orders of \$5 and upward to all points in the Gulf States. To be sent by prepaid freight at our expense, the order must be paid for in full, in advance, and at prices named in this Catalogue.

**Substitution of Varieties.** We desire to follow our customers' wishes in this respect, and have found that they generally wish us to substitute, to the best of our judgment, in case any varieties ordered are exhausted. We therefore substitute, unless instructed to the contrary, but never until the varieties ordered are exhausted; and in all cases cheerfully refund the money instead of substituting, if so requested.

**Shipping by Mail.** We reserve the right to turn down all orders for shipment by mail, as we do not care to undertake a mailing business. In ordering trees or plants for shipment by mail, add 15 per cent. to the price on the smallest size given, to cover cost of packing and postage. We cannot guarantee trees to come up to size specified in list, as only very small specimens can be sent in this way.

**Time of Shipment.** Unless instructed otherwise, orders received during the shipping season will be forwarded as soon after their receipt as possible, and orders booked in advance will be shipped as soon as may be after the shipping season opens.

**Terms Cash** with order, if for immediate shipment. Orders accompanied with a request that the trees be held for some weeks or months after the shipping season opens should also be accompanied by full payment. On orders booked in advance of the shipping season 25 per cent. down, with the balance due when the shipping season opens.

**We Guarantee** all stock sent out to be well rooted, well grown, true to name, properly packed, and shipped according to instructions.

**Limit of Ability.** Our liability under the above guarantee is limited in amount to the original price received.

**Transportation at Purchaser's Risk.** Our responsibility ceases upon delivery in good order to forwarding companies; claims for loss or damage in transit should be made upon the latter. We will, however, start a tracer for delayed shipments, if notified, and use every means at our command to secure prompt delivery, or recovery in case of damage or loss.

**Claims.** If, by any possibility, errors should occur, they will be promptly rectified, if claim is made within ten days after the receipt of the goods.

Before ordering, read "Information," "Suggestions" and "Conditions" in remarks "To Customers," on pages 26-27.

Purchasers will oblige us by using the Order Sheet to be found in this Catalogue.

**PREPAYMENT OF FREIGHT.** On all orders amounting to \$5.00 or over, which are accompanied by remittance in full, figured at prices named in this Catalogue, we will ship by Prepaid Freight, at our expense, to all points in the following States, viz.: Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas.

To points outside of the above named territory we will allow our customers 10 per cent. of the amount of the freight bill to apply on same.

DENVER, COLO., June 21, 1900.

C. F. Barber & Co.

KIND SIR: After eight days en route, our Roses reached us in excellent condition, and we think there is no doubt but they will come all right. They were indeed fine specimens, of each variety—some quite new to us—and we anticipate great rewards from them.

Very respectfully,

MRS. M. M. MOORE.

# INFORMATION FOR PLANTERS.

## PREPARATION OF THE SOIL.

The most desirable soil for fruit trees is a rich loam, naturally dry or made so by drainage. Before planting, prepare the land by thorough plowing and subsoiling, first using a 2-horse plow, followed by a subsoil plow. Lay off the rows at required distances, and dig holes at least 2 feet wide and 2 feet deep fill the holes by breaking in the sides, commencing at the bottom and going upwards. Use surface soil in filling up, and with this mix a shovelful or two of cotton seed and stable manure compost well decomposed, or bone meal. Avoid the contact of the roots with heating manures.

## SELECTION OF TREES.

For this climate, experience has taught us that one- and two-year-old trees of thrifty growth are the most desirable. Purchasers should bear in mind that such trees can be removed from the nursery with all their roots, whereas a four- or five-year-old tree cannot be taken up without cutting away a large portion of them. Success in transplanting is increased according as attention is paid in selecting well-rooted trees, instead of heavily-branched ones. Give as many sound roots and as little head to a tree as possible.

## PREPARATION OF THE TREE.

Before planting, remove all broken roots. Cut back *one-year peach or apple trees* to a naked stem  $2\frac{1}{2}$  or 3 feet high, leaving no side-branches. *Two-year-old trees* should have their branches cut back to half their length or more, the lower less than those above, cutting in shorter as you go upward, and leave the leader the longest. Plant as deep as the tree was standing in the nursery row, except dwarf pears and cherries, which should be planted sufficiently deep to cover the stock from 2 to 3 inches. It is best to allow the tree to form its head in its permanent place, rather than in the nursery row.

*To insure the earliest crop of fruit after transplanting, always select one- or two-year-old trees.*

**TIME OF PLANTING.** In this climate, vegetation, although inactive in winter for the formation of leaves and new wood, is never so as to new roots. A tree transplanted in November or December will by the ensuing spring have formed sufficient new roots to give it a firm hold in the ground, and will grow off rapidly when active vegetation commences. Plant as early after the first killing frost as practicable, and do not delay it until the spring months. Apple trees can be transplanted as late here as March, and in some seasons until the first of April, but success is increased if the planting has been done in the fall or early winter.

## AFTER CULTURE.

**For Gardens.** Keep the soil free from grass and weeds, and stir frequently during the summer. Remove all suckers and branches which start below the head of the tree. Mulching is advisable for trees planted late in spring.

**For Orchards.** Sow cow peas broadcast in May or June, 1 to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  bushels per acre; or keep the ground planted in cotton, melons or vegetables. Avoid corn and small-grain crops. For stiff soils, devoid of vegetable matter, sow rye, scarlet clover or barley in fall, using 50 bushels of crushed cotton seed or 10 or 15 loads of stable manure per acre, or, if the above fertilizers cannot be procured use from 500 to 1000 pounds of some good commercial manure, and plow the green crop under in April. If devoid of lime or potash, supply the deficiency by a top-dressing of bone meal, plaster or good commercial fertilizer.

To insure a healthy growth of fruit trees, the land should be kept well supplied with plant-food. Lands exhausted by years of cropping cannot return a crop of fruit unless the trees are well cultivated and regularly fertilized. Whenever stable manure is obtainable, use it liberally.

## CARE OF TREES ON ARRIVAL.

If not ready to plant on arrival, unpack without exposing the roots to cold or air, dig a trench, and heel-in by carefully covering the roots with earth, and give a copious watering. Trees thus treated can remain in the trenches until ready for their permanent places in the orchard. If frozen when received, bury the trees and packing material in well-drained ground or place in a cool cellar until thawed, without exposure to the air or light.



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(Write "Freight," "Express"  
or "Use your discretion "

*the trees and plants designated below:*

Remittances can be made by Draft (on Jacksonville or New York), Money Order or Registered Letter.

☞ This space for full shipping directions, without reference to P. O. address of purchaser.

**WRITE PLAINLY.**

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Place (Express or Freight Station) -----

County \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

Via .....

**NOTE**—This space for name and P. O. address of purchaser, without reference to destination of shipment.

**WRITE PLAINLY.**

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Post Office \_\_\_\_\_

County \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

We substitute, unless instructed to the contrary, but never until the varieties ordered are exhausted; and in all cases cheerfully refund the money instead of substituting, if so requested.

Do you wish us to substitute to the best of our judgment in case any varieties or sizes ordered should be exhausted? Write YES or NO.....

Please write in the quantity, full name of variety, size and price. Any necessary correspondence should be written on a separate sheet.

**Extra Order Sheets furnished on application.**

[illegible]

[illegible]



